Cambria Freeman.

. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

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CONSTITUTION.

e Constitution proposed to the Citizens of this Commonwealth or their approval or rejection, by the Constitutional Convention.

blished by order of the Secretary of he Commonwealth, in pursuance of he 4th Section of an Act of the Gen- ral Assembly, entitled "An Act to rovide for calling a Convention to mend the Constitution," approved he 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

e, the people of the Commonwealth of nsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for blessings of civil and religious liberty, humbly invoking His guidance, do or- and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

at the general, great and essential prin- s of liberty and free government may gnized and unalterably established, eclare that—

ION 1. All men are born equally free independent, and have certain inherent ndefeasible rights, among which are e of enjoying and defending life and ty, of acquiring, possessing and pro- ng property and reputation, and of pur- g their own happiness.

2 All power is inherent in the peo- and all free governments are founded eir authority and instituted for their , safety and happiness. For the ad- ement of these ends they have at all s an inalienable and indefeasible right er, reform or abolish their government ch manner as they may think proper.

3. All men have a natural and inde- ble right to worship Almighty God ac- ng to the dictates of their own con- ces; no man can of right be compelled end, erect or support any place of wor- or to maintain any ministry against onsent; no human authority can, in ase whatever, control or interfere with ghts of conscience, and no preference ever be given by law to any religious lishments or modes or worship.

4. No person who acknowledges the of a God and a future state of rewards unishments shall, on account of his re- s sentiments, be disqualified to hold ffice or place of trust or profit under Commonwealth.

5. Elections shall be free and equal; o power, civil or military, shall at any nterfere to prevent the free exercise of ght of suffrage.

6 Trial by jury shall be as hereto- nd the right thereof remain inviolate.

7. The printing press shall be free to person who may undertake to exam- e proceedings of the Legislature or nch of government, and no law shall made to restrain the right thereof. e communication of thoughts and is one of the invaluable rights of l every citizen may freely speak, nd print on any subject, being re- le for the abuse of that liberty. No on shall be had in any prosecution publication of papers relating to the conduct of officers or men in public y, or to any other matter proper for investigation or information where t that such publication was not ma- ly or negligently made shall be estab- to the satisfaction of the jury; and in ictments for libels the jury shall have ht to determine the law and the facts, the direction of the court, as in other

8. The people shall be secure in their s, houses, papers and possessions, unreasonable searches and seizures, o warrant to search any place or to ny person or things, shall issue with- scribing them as nearly as may be, nor t probable cause, supported by oath mation, subscribed to by the affiant.

9. In all criminal prosecutions the d hath a right to be heard by himself s counsel, to demand the nature and of the accusation against him, to meet itnesses face to face, to have compul- ocess for obtaining witnesses in his and in prosecutions by indictment or ation, a speedy public trial by an im- jury of the vicinage; he cannot be lled to give evidence against himself, he be deprived of his life, liberty, or ty, unless by the judgment of his r the law of the land.

10. No person shall for any indicta- se be proceeded against criminally, ormation, except in cases arising in d or naval forces, or in the militia, n actual service, in time of war or danger, or by leave of the court, for sion or misdemeanor in office. No shall for the same offense be twice jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall property be taken or applied to pub- without authority of law, and with- compensation being first made or

11. All courts shall be open; and man for an injury done him in his goods, person, or reputation, shall remedy by due course of law, and d justice administered without sale, or delay. Suits may be brought the Commonwealth in such manner, courts, and in such cases as the Leg- may by law direct.

12 No power of suspending laws exercised unless by the Legislature authority.

13 Excessive bail shall not be re- or excessive fines imposed, nor nishments inflicted.

14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sureties, unless for capital offenses, the proof is evident or presumption and the privilege of the writ of corpus shall not be suspended, un- hen in case of rebellion or invasion lic safety may require it.

15. No commission of oyer and term- jail delivery shall be issued.

16 The person of a debtor, where is not strong presumption of fraud, not be continued in prison after deliv- up his estate for the benefit of his rs, in such manner as shall be pre- d by law.

17. No EX POST FACTO law, nor any pairing the obligation of contracts, king irrevocable any grant of special eges or immunities, shall be passed.

18. No person shall be attainted of or felony by the Legislature.

19. No attainder shall work corrup- f blood, nor, except during the life of ender, forfeiture of estate to the Com- ealth; the estate of such persons as destroy their own lives shall descend t as in cases of natural death, and if erson shall be killed by casualty, shall be no forfeiture by reason

20. The citizens have a right in a ble manner to assemble together for common good, and to apply to those d with the powers of government for of grievances or other proper pur- by petition, address or remonstrance.

21. The right of citizens to bear arms fense of themselves and the State shall questioned.

22. No standing army shall, in time , be kept up without the consent of gislature, and the military shall, in es, and at all times, be in strict sub- ation to the civil power.

23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation af their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

Sec. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

Sec. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

Section 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

Sec. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

Sec. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Sec. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Sec. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

Sec. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law;

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption of or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriations shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

SEC. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Sec. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

Sec. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill:

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in any elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election;

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

Sec. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

Sec. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President PRO TEMPORE of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and of QUO WARRANTO as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, CERTIORARI or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number of said Court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of CERTIORI to justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough. No person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected, when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cause shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon af or the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State, or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established, the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office; he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and

House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same; or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any county, municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law, but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be a disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defense when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriations from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors, or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing, and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any persons except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected. For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the Court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchell and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow, Finletter and Lynd, and of the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under the constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of said Courts number one and two respectively, until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas under this constitution for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the court number ONE; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number two.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commission, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The term of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough, and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
HARRISBURG, Nov. 13, 1873. }

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution:" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the elections in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon their return.—They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*
D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - NOV. 28, 1873.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—A three hundred pound farmer of Clearfield county has raised a three-hundred pound squash.

—A Bedford county girl has challenged a man to wrestle with her for the championship of the State.

—Thanksgiving day was duly observed in all the churches of our town, so far as we have been able to learn.

—A soldier's widow in Huntingdon county is said to have worked herself to death in the effort to secure a home for her children.

—Constitution or no constitution, ye local of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* is bound to have his fling, if it does take a whole page of that paper to contain his effusions.

—Although Robert Kells, of Westmoreland county, has lived twenty-two years within one mile of the Pa. R. R., he indulged in his first ride in the cars on Wednesday of last week.

—Martin Bratt, a conductor on the Low Grade Railroad, was run over by the cars at Reynoldsville, Clearfield county, a few days ago, and had both legs so terribly crushed that he died soon after.

—Dame Nature must have had a sumptuous Thanksgiving feast yesterday. At least she was busily engaged plucking geese for several days previous, judging from the amount of feathery flakes which found their way to Mother Earth.

—Mr. Thos. J. Roberts, a former well known and much esteemed citizen of this place, died in Altoona, on Tuesday evening last, aged about 55 years. His remains were brought to this place and interred in the Congregational cemetery yesterday afternoon.

—A four year old child of Mr. John Detwiler, of Williamsburg, Blair county, set its clothes on fire with a lighted stick, during the absence of its mother, on Friday last, and was so shockingly burned that it died in a few hours after. Parents, take warning.

—The Johnstown *Daily Mountain Voice*, notwithstanding its recent denial of a report to that effect, suspended on Thursday of last week, and now all that remains of it, if indeed there are any remains, is in a very *weekly* condition. And still the *Freeman* ain't sold.

—Don't forget to attend Hon. Daniel Dougherty's lecture at the Court House on Wednesday evening next. We predict that it will be one of the finest forensic efforts ever listened to in this place, and no one who has the ability to appreciate such a rare treat should fail to attend.

—We saw no less than six *sharp* shooters, each with a gun on his shoulder, marching solemnly out of town in solid phalanx yesterday morning, and as nothing has been heard of them up to the time of going to press, the presumption is that they have taken the mud pike *en route* for Cuba.

—A correspondent writing to the *Herald* from Wilmore tells about a "sociable" held in that place, a few nights ago, which did not break up until "morn was fast approaching," and then says that the participants "dispersed to their homes well pleased with the pleasures of the *evening*."

—Brinton Lyon, a school teacher at Cokeville, Westmoreland county, was struck by the local freight, on Saturday evening last, and although his external injuries are only a broken arm and a badly cut head, it is feared that he has been injured internally to such an extent that he cannot recover.

—We learn that another member of the McVey family, recently of Allegheny township, but who are now, what is left of them, residing in Gallitzin township, died a few days ago from an attack of diptheria, making the eighth in that household that has fallen a victim to that terrible disease in less than six weeks.

—Notwithstanding the stringency in the money market, there is apparently no diminution in the crowd of buyers at Myers & Lloyd's cheap cash store, which has won and is fully determined to maintain, in hard times as well as good, a reputation for selling the very best goods of every description at the lowest cash rates which honest dealers can afford to accept.

—Mr. David Powell, an old and well known citizen of Cambria township, died on Tuesday evening last, aged about 82 years. The immediate cause of his death is attributed to injuries sustained in a fall received by him some time ago, in which several of his ribs were said to have been broken. Mr. Powell was one of the wealthiest men in this section.

—While Mrs. Kearns was at Morrisdale, Clearfield county, on the night of the 11th inst., having in charge the dead body of her husband, who had been killed the day previous, some unsanctified scoundrel entered her house at Kylerville and carried away about fifteen bushels of corn, from six to eight bushels of potatoes, and several bottles of homemade wine.

—The people of Cambria county, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the Court, House in Ebensburg, on Tuesday next, Dec. 2d, and also on Tuesday, Dec. 9, to give expression to their views in reference to the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution on the 16th day of December. Those opposed to as well as those in favor of its adoption are earnestly invited.

—We regret to learn that our venerable and respected townsman, Mr. Peter Collins, sr., had the misfortune, on Monday last, to slip and fall on the steps leading from the rear porch of his residence, thereby sustaining injuries of the back and otherwise which may, considering his extreme age, prove even more serious than those received by him in a similar manner a year or so ago, if indeed they do not tend to hasten his death.

—A man named Henry Cooper, supposed to be under the influence of liquor, was struck by the engine of a western bound freight train, about one mile east of Conemaugh, on Tuesday evening last, and knocked into the river, from which he was rescued, by some persons who witnessed the mishap, just in time to save him from drowning. As it is, his injuries are of a very severe character, though hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—Messrs. S. J. Hess & Bro., of 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, have just shelved another new and elegant stock of fall and winter clothing, and, as is their custom, have now the most fashionable, best made and cheapest stock to be found anywhere. The Messrs. Hess can boast as large a trade as any clothing dealer in Cambria county, and having earned it by good goods and honest prices, they certainly deserve to enjoy it. Go and see their big stock.

—A young man named Wm. Shree, employed as engineer at the Woodvale tannery, chucked a suit of clothing belonging to Mr. C. A. Rosensteel into the fly-wheel pit, on Monday morning last, from which receptacle he was in the act of withdrawing the "duds" about one o'clock next morning, when he was nabbed by officer Harris, who had been detailed to watch his movements, the suspicion being that he was the thief. He has been held in $800 bonds for his appearance at Court to answer.

—Times are hard, no doubt, but there is as much money in the country as there ever was, and those who have it stand in their own light when they fail to invest it in the necessaries of life at a time, like the present, when prices have reached the bottom figures. Think of this and act upon it by going at once to J. T. Coppock's popular mart, in the Opera House, Johnstown, who has goods that will meet all wants, which he is now selling at the panickiest kind of prices.

—It is unfortunately true, as Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown so pertinently remark in their mammoth advertisement, that "men's wear," and even "boys' wear," but those men and the boys who rig themselves out in the elegant clothing sold so cheap at the renowned Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, will never have any reason, we are sure, to swear about either the style, the texture, the make, or the price of the apparel so purchased. That's what's the matter.

—Mayor Kinch, of Altoona, while on a business visit to Ebensburg, Wednesday, called in to see us; and now we are somewhat in doubt as to whether we should felicitate the Mayor or ourself on the fact that it was the first time we have ever came together with a knowledge of each other's identity. Still we suppose the glory belongs to us, considering the fine opening there is for an introduction to the Mayor in his official capacity at any time one may be disposed to kick up a little bobbery in the mountain city.

—James Bendon, front brakeman on the first fast freight, was instantly killed at East Conemaugh, on Thursday evening of last week, by being struck, knocked down and run over by two freight cars and one wheel of an engine tank. He was standing near one of the side tracks at the time, and was struck by the front car and thrown across one of the rails, with the result stated. The unfortunate man was a resident of Altoona, where he was only recently married. The coroner's inquest exonerated the train men from all blame.

—A match game of billiards, to determine the championship of Johnstown, was played yesterday (Thursday) afternoon between four young men of that place. How the contest ended is of course unknown to us at present writing; still we are not afraid to say that we have a young man in our employ who will, for a reasonable consideration and all expenses paid, go to Johnstown and beat the champion on a carom table so badly that he won't know what ails him—failing in which he will pay his own expenses and ask nothing for his services. Who accepts the challenge?

—A terrible accident occurred at Derry Station, on Monday afternoon last. Johnny Smith, a boy between fifteen and sixteen years of age, was engaged in holding a fractious horse, near the railroad track, when an engine, in backing down, frightened the horse and caused it to rear and plunge in a fearful manner. The boy still clung tenaciously to the bridle. In some manner or other the horse fell on the little fellow, breaking his back, his jaw in two places, and his hip, besides giving him some very severe internal injuries, from which he died soon after.

—We hope that the rural pedagogues now in attendance at the Teachers' Institute in Johnstown will come home with their heads crammed full of useful knowledge and their bodies comfortably encased in bran new suits of staunch winter clothing from the famous Star Clothing Hall of James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, and that all their neighbors, seeing how handsome and happy they look in their new toggeries, will betake themselves forthwith to the same clever dealer and get themselves fitted out from head to foot in the best wearing apparel at the lowest prices that can be scared up anywhere. So mote it be.

—The editor of the Curwensville *Times*, who recently paid a visit to Cherry Tree, says among other things that the town derived its name from a legend of ye olden time, which runs somewhat in this wise: William Penn, in his treaty with the Indians, agreed to meet the chiefs of a certain tribe at this point. Penn met the chiefs, and it happened that a huge cherry tree was the place selected under whose protecting branches the treaty was made. The cherry tree was allowed to be washed away by the encroachments of the river, and nothing now remains to remind one why the town was named Cherry Tree. It should have been preserved until it rotted down with natural decay, as a relic of the first settlement of the State.

—If we didn't carry the war into
key at our Thanksgiving dinner
it was not because we didn't have
wherewithal to do it with, for, thanks
our kind friend, Mr. James B. Z
large and luscious looking gobbler
have went the way of all flesh on the
casion had not our "better half"
ed that there was luck in leisure and
a turkey in the coop is worth two in
stomach. Nevertheless, we present
generous acknowledgments to the
manly donor of the fowl, and
trust that he may live a hundred years
yond the time which is likely to be
to his "gay gobbler."

—A young man named McBride, an
ployee at the Cambria Iron Works for
past six months, has "gone glimmering"
with a bran splinter new coat on his back
obtained, under pretense of purchasing
at the Company's store on Saturday
ing last. After putting on the
stepped into the shoe department for
alleged purpose of buying a pair of
but eluding the eye of the clothing
clerk who had been waiting on
skipped out with the new coat,
old one behind him, and making
to his boarding house, threw his
effects out of a second story window
then proceeded to gather them
leave for parts unknown.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says: On Sat-
urday morning last, an iron oil car
eastward bound train caught fire,
some cause unknown, when the train
nearing Thompsontown station.
ately the other cars were cut loose
pulled away from it, and the
crew, from Mifflin dispatched for.
it arrived the car had fallen over
north track and about a dozen of
proached to push it over the bank
river, but just as they attempted
it exploded, and nine of them were
bly burned, one of them,
son of David Cramer, aged 17 years
verely that he died on Saturday
Another, named George Kell
much injured that his life is
Two others named Ernest, were
burned. One man had all the hair
off his head and was raving like
when placed on the cars to return

—Messrs. John Garman and
son, of this place, while out hunting
Wednesday last, encountered a bear
masculine persuasion on the eastern
of the mountain, not far from the
Plane No. 5, and it is perhaps needless
say that if his bearship had it
again he would give our Nimrods
a much wider berth than he did on
casion. As it is, he is their meat,
of course that no one finds the
where they strung it up, near the
the tragedy, before they succeed
moving it to safer quarters. Mr.
estimates the weight of the "animal"
150 pounds, and says that they could
shot the dam easily, but didn't
about doing it. P. S. The
the above account is somewhat
the fact, since learned, that the
ed bear was of the female persuasion
that the one they didn't shoot

—We were not only greatly
but greatly pained, to learn that
whom we had placed implicit
the possessor of more than ordinary
ligence, the author of several
sketches and communications
appeared at various times in
had forever damned his fair fame
sconding from Johnstown, a few
taking with him his wife and
much of the most valuable of his
effects, leaving behind him unpaid
tions to a large amount and
benevolent society there, for which
worthy citizen of Millville
security, out of $411, besides
private individuals, among them
man who endorsed a $300 note
the extent of five or six hundred
more. It is also said that he is
sterling with a shipping company
he was acting as local agent
then it is feared that the story of
lations is not told in full. It is
that he has departed for Australia
he has a brother residing. All
sonal property left behind is now
hands of the Sheriff and will be sold
suit of a Baltimore book publisher

A SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—
nesday evening of last week an ag-
ed lady named Nancy Carney, a
of Munster township, her home
the spot once occupied by the
"mud house," met with an accident
sulting in instant death, the particulars
which, so far as we could learn
as follows: Miss Carney, it seems
making preparations to visit her
Mr. John Carney, of
with whom she intended to spend
ter, and, in furtherance of that
prevailed on Mr. John Lynch,
near at hand, to accompany her
bor's residence for the purpose of
some chickens which belonged to
which were in the habit of roosting
stable or barn on the premises
The better to accomplish her purpose
unfortunate woman mounted a
from which position she was in the
catching one of the chickens by
through an opening in the stable
the board on which she was standing
denly gave way, precipitating her
pen, her head in the descent
floor or trough in such a manner
locate her neck and cause
as we have already stated.
went to her assistance immediately
when he reached her life was extinct
not been for his presence,
fair to presume that the pigs
would have shockingly mutilated
entirely devoured, the remains
fortunate woman. Her age was
sixty years.

EMINENT IN MEDICAL ATTAINMENTS.—
Those who are afflicted with any
many ills to which flesh is heir
that by placing themselves under
ical attention of the Drs. Oldshue
Grant street, they will receive the
ment of the highest available
of medical skill and experience
is always a measure of merit, and
Oldshue are eminently successful
treatment of disease, thus proving
they completely comprehend the
ailments of the human system, and
able skillfully to judge of the
remedies. They are close students
healing art, so that they are able
cope successfully with every new
development of disease, and are
fied in the use of remedies
the condition of the patient.
worthy the fullest measure of
and patronage of those needing their
vices.

WAFFLES.—Take one quart of
two teaspoonsful of salt, two table-
ful melted butter, and sweet milk
to make a thick batter; mix
add one egg, well beaten, and
Banner Baking Powder; stir well
bake immediately, in waffle irons.
Each can of the Banner Baking
contains a small measure, to be used
full, according to printed directions
you cannot obtain this really valuable
ticle from your grocer, send
cents by mail, addressed to Banner
Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317,
Pa., and you will receive, postage
quarter pound package, together
valuable Recipes.

HE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

riday Morning, - Nov. 28, 1873.

The latest telegrams concerning the panish imbroglio are more moderate tone, and indicate a better feeling. he claim put in by the Spanish Min- ter, that the "Virginius" had for- ted the American registry, and was t, therefore, an American vessel, is ught to have some weight, as there no American who has yet come for- ard to claim the vessel. Of course s is merely a presumptive case, and es not relieve the Spanish officials m some of the worst phases of their nduct, but it may legally justify m in the seizure of the vessel.

* * *

From the tenor of public sentiment, s the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, there is le room to doubt that the new Con- ution will be adopted in December. e opposition has expended its am- ition early in the campaign, and ears to be now making but a feeble d. No objection to the instru- of sufficient moment to determine honest man to cast a negative bal- has yet been offered. A few vol- s a week or two hence, from the rs of the Convention, with a judi- cannonade by the press, as the appointed for the election draws settle the issue.

* * *

M. TWEED, of New York, rwise known as "Boss" Tweed, ably because he "bossed" all the ssale stealings of the public funds at city for several years past, has st come to grief, having been con- ed on two hundred and four counts an indictment charging him with robbery of the city treasury to the nt of over one million dollars, for h offense he was sentenced on nday last to pay a fine of $12,750 undergo an imprisonment of ve years' duration at Sing-Sing. menting on this well earned sen- e the Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: hen William Marcy Tweed, exulting e magnitude of his crimes and loaded the plunder of his native city, inso- asked the people of New York what were 'going to do about it,' he little ght such an answer would ever be re- d as he heard from the lips of Judge s on last Saturday. The sentence was the less forcible, because the devious of New York justice had led the peo- this country to fear that the greatest al of the age would slip through the s of the law. The condign sentence ed, as was remarked by the counsel State, is a matter of not only na- but even international interest, and act in the drama of a life which ved such bad notoriety for the past s, will serve to awaken the day eration to the importance of vigor- rosecuting every case of official mal- e.

* * *

BLIC SENTIMENT throughout the is very rapidly developing itself or of the adoption of the new itution. The members of the ention, without a single excep- o far as we know, are warm and iastic in its support. Such Re- an members as William H. Arm- , General Lilly, John M. Broom- . Hall Stanton, Andrew G. Cur- Thomas E. Cochran, John H. er and Samuel A. Purviance, and Democrats as ex-Governor Big- harles R. Buckalew, George W. , John W. Hall, Aug. S. Lan- Wm. M. Baen, Silas M. Clark and P. Barr, are exerting all their and influence in its behalf.

ddition to the efforts of the rs of the Convention them- the newspaper press of the may be said to be almost a unit r of its ratification. This re- pplies of course to the journals h political parties. There are exceptions, among the most con- us of which are the Pittsburgh rcial, one of the owners of is Robert W. Mackey, the pres- ate Treasurer, and the Harris- *Telegraph*, which is controlled mon Cameron's henchman, Geo. er. The opposition of Mackey new Constitution is susceptible asy explanation, for the reason s adoption will completely break destroy the "Treasury Ring." h Mackey is the acknowledged Bergner opposes it because, if ple sanction it by their votes, ess of printing the "Legisla- cord" and other swindles of sort will suddenly terminate.

estion of adopting the Con- is not a party issue, but appeals to the honesty and e of every good citizen. That Constitution is perfect in all s is not claimed by its friends, it is framed in the interests st legislation and pure govern- o intelligent man, who has read died it carefully, will deny for ent.

he tax-payers of the State de- reform the corrupt practices of egislature, by applying the axe roots of the Upas tree of spe- gislation, they will vote for it, us save the State the annual e inflicted upon it by a venal rrupt Legislature.

strongest argument to induce man to vote for it is that it augurate *honesty* in legislation, is a matter of overwhelming im- ce to the people. It is the very on of the State, and for that rea- e ought to command the unani- support of every true Pennsyl- . We trust that each voter will e time to read the new Consti- , long as it is, and that, having so, he will go to the polls on ay, the 16th of December, and r it, and thus promote the best ts of the people of the whole without regard to political par- d above and beyond all party ns.

ONE of the arguments used by the opponents of the new Constitution is that it *repeals* the act of Assembly of 1866, which abolished all taxes on *real estate* for *State* purposes. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been persistently urging this objection. The clause in the Constitution which it is alleged restores the *State* tax on real estate was the work of Hon. John M. Broomall, a Republican member of the Convention from Delaware county, a gentleman of integrity and conceded ability. Mr. Broomall disposes of the matter very satisfactorily and conclusively in the following statement, which we take from the Harrisburg *Patriot* of Monday:

"1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the general assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

"2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void."

There is nothing in these sections, nor in the article either, requiring or forbidding the legislature to tax any class of subjects of taxation. That whole matter is left to the discretion of the legislature. What is done is:

1. When the legislature, in its discretion, imposes a tax upon any class of subjects for any purpose the tax must be uniform throughout the class within the limits of the authority levying the tax; that is to say, if railroads shall be made a class of subjects of taxation for State purposes, all railroads in the State must be taxed uniformly under the law. If real estate shall be made a class of subjects for taxation for school purposes, every school district must tax uniformly the real estate within its borders.

2. The legislature is *permitted*, not *required*, by general laws to exempt from taxation certain enumerated subjects of taxation, though the class to which they belong be taxed. Thus real estate constitutes a class of subjects of taxation for county purposes. Places of public worship are real estate, and therefore within the class, yet the legislature may exempt them by general law, but it cannot exempt any property except that enumerated from the taxes imposed upon its class.

3. All laws heretofore enacted or hereafter to be enacted, exempting property from taxation, other than the subjects enumerated, are declared void. This provision is necessary, because—

1. The legislature might exceed the permission given, and might exempt cemeteries where the burial of the dead is made a profit to stockholders, or some other such property belonging to a class of subjects taxed.

2. Laws already exist exempting subjects of taxation from the taxes imposed on their class other than the subjects enumerated, and it was only fair that these laws should be got rid of, so that all property of a class shall stand on the same footing. This is just what section 2 does—no more and no less. It declares void all existing laws and all future laws, exempting property from taxation, other than the property enumerated.

The *Telegraph* maintains that this section repeals the law of 1866 relieving real estate from taxation for State purposes. It does not repeal any law. It simply declares void laws *present* or *future* that conflict with the previous section. But waiving this, though there is a distinction between the terms, the law of 1866 does not conflict with section 1. It is not "a law exempting property from taxation other than that enumerated." It is a law abolishing the State tax only on real estate, leaving it subject to county, township, school, city and borough taxes. If the act of 1866 had abolished all taxes on real estate, still it would not have come within the purview of section 2. It would not then have been a law exempting specific property from taxation belonging to a class taxed.

Again: If section 2 repeals the act of 1866 it repeals all similar acts. It repeals the act abolishing the "tonnage tax." It repeals all laws that abolished taxes. More than that, it makes void all future laws of the same character. It prevents the legislature from ever passing a law abolishing any tax imposed for any purpose upon any class of subjects whatever. Surely the *Telegraph* has discovered but a single atom of the enormity of this section! But, seriously, is it within the bounds of possibility that any tribunal of sane men would place so absurd a construction upon the section in question?

Manifestly the function of the sections criticised by the *Telegraph* is to provide uniformity of taxation within each class of subjects taxed, with certain specified exceptions of exemption from all taxation, and to adapt past and future legislation to this principle. Plainly, their business is with special exemptions of particular properties from *all* taxation, and as plainly they have nothing to do with laws exempting any *class* of property from State tax or any other tax or all taxes.

Yours truly, etc.,
J. M. BROOMALL.

* * *

A MINISTER ELOPES WITH HIS WIFE.—Rev. Lewis C. Herman, of Douglass township, Montgomery county, over whose head at least sixty winters have passed, eloped on Saturday last with Maria Barto, a widow lady of about the same age who resides near Mt. Pleasant, Washington township, Berks county, and anxious and interested parties are scouring the country in search of the youthful runaways, but up to this time the brave Lewis and his gentle Maria have succeeded in eluding their pursuers, and are no doubt spending their honeymoon in some quiet nook, there in a lonely cot, the world forgetting, longing only to be by the world forgot, and revel in the supernal blisses of two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one. Verily the tender passion dieth not. About two years ago Lewis was married to Maria against the will of her relatives. The marriage was soon afterwards declared null and void by the Court, owing to the lady not being of sound mind, and she was sent to the lunatic asylum at Philadelphia, where she remained some nine months, when she was again brought home and a close watch kept over her. After repeated attempts she has at last given them the slip and hied away with her lover. The lady in question is very wealthy, owning very nearly all the property around Mt. Pleasant, from which iron ore is being taken. Mr. Herman was formerly in the Ministry (reformed), and had charge of several congregations in the upper end of Montgomery and lower end of Berks counties.—*Reading Eagle, 21st.*

* * *

MINISTER SICKLES has telegraphed to Secretary Fish that the Spanish government has acceded to the demand of the United States authorities for the release of the Virginius and surrender of all prisoners not executed, and that orders to that effect would probably be cabled from Madrid to Havana on that day (Wednesday).—So the war fever may be said to be ended.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania.

While the last election in Pennsyvania did much to give renewed confidence in that "sober second thought" of the people, the great conservative power, ever to be relied upon for the preservation and purification of constitutional governments, it also gave unmistakable evidence that the political "Rings" had been fruitful in the most positive abuses of power and flagrant outrages upon the elective franchise.

The votes cast in the entire State at the October election, with the exception of Philadelphia, where there was the semblance only of an election, were such as to give encouragement to those citizens who love right and justice more than party, and who desire that the majority shall not be controlled by the minority; that by their vigilance and well-directed efforts the rule of right and law, too long partially inoperative, may be fully re-established, and the reckless exercise of power, without the fear of accountability to the lawful authorities and the people, which has assumed so great a magnitude and defiant position in Pennsylvania, may be checked, if not completely controlled.

To those who have not paid special attention to the election officers' returns of the last election, for the purpose of studying their significance, we deem it proper here to present the following figures or RETURNS as an interesting but humiliating exhibit of how "the bold, bad men" of the political "Rings," by the merest forms of an election, in open and acknowledged defiance of the law and the people's will, keep themselves in place and power, and who, by the same infamous instrumentalities, under the shadow of our present Constitution and laws, may make their rule of outrage perpetual:

	VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER.	VOTE FOR CONGRESS, ETC.	
		Year before Reg. Law.	Year after Reg. Law.
Wards.	1873. *Maj.*	1868. *Maj.*	1870. *Maj.*
1	R 2000	R 238	R 1052
2	R 405	D 277	D 534
3	D 308	D 1096	D 629
4	D 657	D 1065	D 1467
5	R 289	D 1046	D 652
6	D 25	D 594	D 559
7	R 1142	R 420	D 1180
8	R 623	R 39	R 633
9	R 107	R 144	R 119
10	R 2172	R 1004	R 951
11	D 197	D 939	D 831
12	R 134	D 265	D 28
13	R 763	R 454	R 553
14	R 723	R 556	R 614
15	R 1610	R 681	R 1100
16	R 732	D 242	R 198
17	D 287	D 1284	D 432
18	R 2515	R 863	R 708
19	R 4284	R 348	R 780
20*	R 1377	R 154	R 623
21	R 912	R 280	R 533
22	R 1022	R 906	R 900
23	R 1128	R 496	R 332
24	R 668	......	R 259
25	R 340	D 645	D 291
26	R 2470	R 805	R 1270
27	R 740	R 118	R 243
28	R 749	R 29	R 212
29*	R 1047	......	......
20			1377
29			1047
Total			2424

*The twenty-ninth ward was made out of the twentieth ward after 1870.

By an examination of the above array of figures it will be seen that by the operation of the most anti-Republican law—the Registry act—that the most extraordinary changes of the votes were produced without there being any adequate cause of a political or public character by which the change can be accounted for, as for example, there will be seen in the nineteenth ward the change from a majority of 348 votes in 1868, anterior to the operation of the Registry law, to the astounding figure of 4,284 majority; in 1873, under the Registry act, the twentieth ward, including the present twenty-ninth ward, from 154 majority in 1868 to 2,424 in 1873, and the twenty-sixth ward from 1,805 majority in 1868 to 2,470 in 1873. These changes cannot be accounted for by any unusual political agitation, but must be attributed to the fraudulent operations of the political "Ring" masters, or in other words, to an unfair and fraudulent count.

As another evidence of the valuelessness of the elections as held in Philadelphia, we cannot forbear presenting the following, a transcript of the returns of the election officers in October last, of the precincts named:

Second Precinct, Second Ward—Republican votes, 590; Democratic votes, 69; total, 579.

Sixth Precinct, Tenth Ward—Republican votes, 633; Democratic votes, 57; total, 690.

Eleventh Precinct, Nineteenth Ward—Republican votes, 458; Democratic votes, 85; total, 543.

Twentieth Precinct, Nineteenth Ward—Republican votes, 753; Democratic votes, 124; total, 877.

The polls open at 7 A. M. and close at 6 P. M. in Philadelphia, consequently ten hours are devoted to receiving votes. In the second precinct of the second ward there was received about one vote every minute; in the sixth precinct, tenth ward, more than one vote every minute, and in the twentieth precinct of the nineteenth ward, the extraordinary sum of three votes every two minutes of the entire ten election hours. The impossibility of such voting requires no comment. Need it be remarked that preventive means to stay such gross outrages upon the election franchise and the political rights of all citizens are eminently demanded, and should be secured, if the people desire to maintain their freedom, and to secure an honest and effective expression of their will through the ballot-box. To all citizens who are hostile to the wrongs and infamous outrages adverted to the time is near at hand when they may by their ballots provide the legal, yea, Constitutional means, by which these and kindred political frauds may be prevented.

The Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, composed as it was of representative men of the two great political parties, a majority of them Republicans, has completed its labors. Its great work will be presented for adoption or rejection on the 16th of December next. You will find in a careful examination of this Constitution that it contains most salutary and much needed changes in our present Constitution, among which may be noted:

First. Important provisions against frauds at elections.

Second. Provisions preventing the gross abuse of special and partisan legislation.

Third. Provisions securing more direct representation in the Legislature, and which forbid the odious system of creating representative districts for mere partisan purpose.

Fourth. Provisions preventing special election or registry laws, by which the most positive frauds may be perpetrated, and citizens disfranchised without the means of legal redress.

Fifth. It protects the labor of the people against oppressive taxation, secures cheap transportation for the products of industry on railroads, and prevents unfair discrimination in the matter of railroad transportation charges.

Sixth. It prevents hasty legislation, and makes it necessary that all bills shall be read on three different days before their passage, and requires a majority of the whole number of the members in any aye and nay vote to secure the passage of the bill.

Seventh. It provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature instead of annual sessions.

Eighth. By its provisions the power to grant pardons or to commute a sentence is vested in the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General and the Secretary of Internal Affairs—thus strongly guarding the public against too easy use and abuse of the pardoning power.

Ninth. It purifies the administration of justice, infuses into the Legislature and other departments of the Government integrity and responsibility to the people.

Therefore, citizens of Pennsylvania of all parties, and those who owe no fealty to any party, we must earnestly, yet respectfully, in the spirit of patriotism, of truth, of equal and exact justice to all men, invoke you to give your best efforts to the work of securing the adoption of the amended Constitution, that the Commonwealth to which you are so warmly attached may take upon herself a new and better life, and by her organic law place public justice and the liberty, the rights, political and private, of her children, upon a broader, more secure and enduring foundation than that which now so imperfectly sustains them. The great work is committed to you. You are equal to the important trust. Your will, expressed through the ballot-box, will either fix upon the people of the State for a time indefinite the wrongs and infamous outrages which have already too long oppressed the people and disgraced the good old Commonwealth, or will end them, and secure for yourselves and those who will succeed you a well-regulated form of government, not for a party, but for the people.

Now, in conclusion, we have to say to the Democratic party, to which we have been specially delegated to speak, that if all others fail at this critical moment to give support to the new charter of our liberties, that it, at least, cannot, nay, will not, fail to give to the new Constitution the warm, earnest and unqualified support which it not only merits, but demands.

Very respectfully,
A. NEBINGER,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.
PHILADELPHIA, November, 1873.

* * *

A FOURTEEN-YEAR OLD BOY SHOOTS HIS GRANDFATHER TO GRATIFY HIS GRANDMOTHER.—Mr. James Rambo, living on Elkcreek, in this county, was murdered on the night of Nov. 1st. About midnight of that day his wife, Catherine Rambo, went to a neighbor's in her night clothes and barefooted, and reported having a fuss with her husband, and that he had shot off the end of her finger and cut her ear with a butcher knife, and she wanted some one to go and arrest him. A Coroner's inquest was immediately held, which was followed by the arrest of the grandson, John Briels, and Mrs. Rambo.

After they had been in custody a couple of days the boy confessed that his grandmother and he had been plotting the murder for the past six months, and that he had been practicing with a revolver for that purpose. That on the night of the murder he took his revolver, after the old man had gone to sleep, advanced to within a short distance of him, and shot him in the back part of the head—his grandmother at the same time standing inside the bedroom door. After he committed the deed he and the grandmother went outside, and the old lady held her finger around the tree while the boy shot it, inflicting a flesh wound. She then had him take a butcher knife and cut a slight gash in her ear, the object of all this being to ward off suspicion and create the impression that there had been a quarrel between her and the old man. The boy further stated that he had thrown the pistol into a pool of water. On search being made by the constable for the pistol, it was found where the boy had directed him, with two of the chambers discharged. He also found the mark of the burnt powder on the tree where the finger had been shot at, according to the statement made by the boy. The butcher knife with which the ear had been cut was found close to the house covered with blood and chicken feathers. Close by was found a chicken's head, and a short distance up the path she had traveled going to the neighbor's (Weans), and a little to one side in the grass was found the body of a chicken.—*Belleville (Kansas) Telescope.*

* * *

CUBA—PAST AND PRESENT.—On the 28th of October, 1492, Christopher Columbus entered one of the northeast harbors of the Island of Cuba. He named the harbor Nuevitas and the island Juanna. Twenty years later Diego Velasquez subjected the whole island to the scepter of Don Fernando. The natives being too weak for work, negro slaves were introduced, and very soon the Island of Cuba became one of the foremost exporting places of the New World. Santiago on the southwest and Havana on the north were the chief commercial cities. About a century later—in 1728—the Dutch took temporary possession of Cuba, and in 1762 it fell into the hands of England, but was yielded to Spain in the peace of 1763. Another century later, in 1868, after the Madrid revolution, which expelled Isabella from the throne of Spain, the present effort to liberate Cuba from Spanish rule was first organized. The population of the Island consisted at that time of about 100,000 foreigners—chiefly Americans, Germans, Englishmen and Frenchmen; 460,000 negroes and mulattoes—all slaves with the exception of a few thousand; 50,000 Chinese, 200,000 Spaniards, and 350,000 Creoles of Spanish descent. These Creoles, the real white natives of the island, consider themselves the Cubans, the noblest people of the world, and their island the finest. But strange to say, they hate their ancestors, the Spaniards, with an ineradicable hate. The five years of bitter war carried on between them and the Spaniards, since 1868, furnishes instances enough to show that the latter return this hate with interest.

* * *

A NEGRO PROPHETESS.—The Baltimore *Gazette* gives the following pen picture of a negro prophetess in North Carolina: "About forty miles above Wilmington is the 'Sanctuary of Tena'—a negro woman about fifty years old, with nothing remarkable about her but a head of perfectly white hair. 'The sanctuary' is a rude log cabin, containing one room, built in the commonest way imaginable, and in very many places the clay which is used to stop the space between the logs, has fallen out, and by that means only can a circulation of air be obtained, as there are no windows in the room. In front are a couple of poles with men's shirts hanging on them; in the rear are four poles, on which are two bonnets and two hats. At the side of the house there is a 'clay hole.' Into the 'clay hole' each of Tena's followers goes on religious festivals, makes a clay ball about two inches in diameter and places it on the edge of a bank to dry and become hard. What this means no one knows. These people number sixty, and are known throughout the country as Tena's band. The band obey her, and perform every one of the dogmas of Tena scrupulously, as it is a part of their religion and faith. The band is sometimes on the railroad, sweeping the track and ties, and on every Wednesday each and every member is required to visit and carry Tena a small basket of provisions. Any one who fails to comply with the requirements is punished. They have attempted to build a church but the authorities have forbidden it."

News and Political Items.

—A man in Tioga county claims to have a stone that Washington threw at a woodpecker on his father's cherry tree.

—A little daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Chambersburg, died a few days since from the effects of being struck on the head by a water-soaked snow-ball.

—On Friday, Gabriel Nas, J. Helstrom and Andrew Nas, of Finland, Russia, were instantly killed by a passenger train at Renova. They were walking on the track.

—State Treasurer Mackey paid the draft of the President of the Constitutional Convention to defray expenses of the city Election Commissioners, on Thursday last.

—Some young ladies in Detroit have established a dry nursery for the care and feeding of young children whose mothers are compelled to work away from home. The society is called "The Helping Hand."

—The Catholic churches in the province of New York, which includes some thirteen dioceses, will be all dedicated in the name of the Sacred Heart of Jesus on the approaching feast day of the Immaculate Conception.

—Part of the roof of a new building in Chicago fell to the ground on Saturday, carrying down five workmen. Two of them—Nicholas Vogle and Andrew Sellenger—were instantly killed, the others were severely injured.

—Of the members of the crew of the Virginius not shot at Santiago de Cuba, four were condemned to the chain-gang for life, three to eight years' imprisonment, eight to four years' imprisonment, and three were set at liberty.

—The Nation Trust Company of Philadelphia has suspended, holding $514,000 in money and bonds belonging to Pittsburgh. Much excitement exists in the latter city over this event, and an examination has been ordered by councils.

—It is expected that a deputation of German Catholics will shortly arrive at the Vatican and will present to the Pope an address, each signature to which is written on a separate banknote. The banknotes used represent the sum of 50,000 florins.

—Major John C. Fell, an old citizen of St. Louis, and a Union officer during the war, died in St. Louis last Friday night from an overdose of morphine administered by himself. Business misfortune is said to be the cause. He has a brother in Philadelphia.

—A Boston merchant, who recently became insane, barricaded himself in his store after putting out a placard stating that he was within, armed with a revolver, and ready to defend his castle. He filled small orders through the opening of the door, but would not allow even his partner to enter.

—A young man in Fond du Lac was a party to a mock marriage at a festive gathering, and it proves that the man who married them was a magistrate, and so the marriage is binding. The girl holds him to it, but he is engaged to another girl who threatens a suit for breach of promise. It is a complicated case.

—On Saturday the body of a fully matured infant was found in the river near Sharon's saw mill, at Beaver Falls. It had evidently been thrown into the water soon after it was born. The Coroner held an inquest, but no material facts were elicited. There is as yet no clue as to whom the child belonged.

—William Begg, a well known young lawyer of Columbus, Ohio, was arrested on Monday, charged with forgery. He forged his mother's name to a check for $160. He is charged with several other forgeries, and obtaining goods under false pretenses. Begg is Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the Presbyterian church of Columbus. He is now in jail.

—Thursday last, in Adair county, Illinois, a mail bag was picked up containing a draft, numbered 5,777, from Lees & Waller, San Francisco, in favor of R. H. Hochester; also about eighty gold rings. The bag is in charge of the postmaster at Fontanelle, Iowa. It is undoubtedly one of those taken by the bandits who robbed the train on the Rock Island Railroad some months ago.

—The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, accompanied by Monsignor Capel, have left England for Rome. It is said their visit is connected with the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in England. If the scheme receives the sanction of the Pope, the Roman Catholic aristocracy have promised to give large pecuniary assistance. The Marquis of Bute's contribution will be £50,000.

—A New Hampshire man has in his cellar two pork barrels, in good repair, which his grandfather brought from Massachusetts in 1830, 143 years ago. The staves of these barrels are properly hooped, and if kept so, will last another century. They have been in constant use till within a few years, and it is estimated that 42,000 pounds of pork and other meats have been packed in them.

—If the conviction of "Boss" Tweed had depended on Republicans in New York, he would be free to steal to-day. Charles O'Connor and Samuel Tilden gave their priceless abilities and two years of their time to unearth the frauds of the Tammany ring, and the same thing could be done in this State if the prominent men of the Republican party would agree to give their services for nothing, and tackle the leaders of the Ring.

—The championship of gullibility is claimed by Winchester, R. I., for one of its citizens who recently allowed a genteel stranger to try on his new overcoat "to see how he would look in it" while he, the owner, stepped into the Providence depot to look at the time table. He explains that the genteel stranger promised faithfully to wait for him outside, but supposes he must have remembered some pressing business engagement and forgotten all about the overcoat.

—Is this, then, a time for unnecessary war? Is this the time for heavier taxes?—the waste of armies—the vast expense of fleets? Is glory wanted? Where would we get it in a conflict with Spain? Is any more territory desired? What use could be made of it? What has Congress done for years but to give away what we have? Neither reason nor right call for war. Prudence, magnanimity, honor, all plead for peace. We must be above madness and folly. It is unworthy of Americans.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—An extraordinary shoal of herrings lately visited Waterford harbor, in Ireland. The fish were wedged together in a compact mass, and there was great danger of the immense weight breaking the nets. The farmers from the surrounding country came with carts to carry away loads of fishes. The first Dungarvan fisherman who arrived in two days sent his poor wife and family a check for £9. The harbor was soon crowded with fishing craft and buyers came over from England and bought as many fish as they could barrel.

—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, which recently assembled in New York, adopted a series of resolutions, offered by Bishop Stevens, setting apart Wednesday next as a day of prayer all over the world on behalf of missions, in accordance with the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the approving action of the House of Bishops in the United States. The resolutions also recommend the clergy and congregations to observe that day by special services and offerings.

Communications.

"PORTAGE vs. SONMAN."

EDITOR FREEMAN:—The Altoona "Morning Tribune" of the 18th inst. accidentally came into my hands the other day, and in glancing over its columns my eyes fell upon a communication with the above caption. The "vs." naturally led me to the conclusion that it must be the production of some *great legal* mind, and therefore of *great* importance. I eagerly ran down its not very grammatically constructed sentences, until I got to the bottom, when lo! a very familiar and not unnoted cognomen presented itself—R. B. Westbrook! late "Counsellor at Law, 62 Broadway, New York"—at his country seat "somewhere in the in the interior of Pennsylvania"—away up in Sonman—"rises to explain," and—so do I. It is all about the removal of the Post office from Portage to Sonman, and *back again*.

HISTORICAL.

About the year 1839, a P. O. was established at the "old settlement of No. 2," and its name was called "Portage," because it was located on the old Portage R. R. At that time "No. 2" was a flourishing village, the Superintendent's office, etc., being located there. The P. O. remained here for about eighteen years, but after the sale of the State improvements "No. 2" became a "deserted village," and no one was left to run the P. O. The Messrs. White, about this time, built a steam saw mill, and houses and shanties required for the hands employed by them to run the mill, at "Sonman," (the name of the tract of land upon which the mill was built,) and, for their own convenience, had the office removed there, and its name changed to Sonman. The office remained there for about two years, when the saw mill burned down. Sonman was deserted, and the office was taken back to "No. 2," where it remained until the Messrs. Shoemaker rebuilt the mill at Sonman, and consented to take the P. O., and had its name again changed to "Sonman." It remained *here* and so for about three years, when the Messrs. Shoemaker having "cut out," removed their mill and themselves, and "Sonman" was left without any material out of which a P. M. could be made. In the mean time Portage was rapidly growing in population and importance. The Penna. R. R. Co. had located a station here, which is one of the most important on the road, being a watering station *for all trains*—had built freight and passenger houses, etc.—and in 1868 the office was changed to Portage, and Wm. D. Jones, Esq., appointed P. M., who did not "illegally keep it in his lagerbeer shop." By an oversight the name of the office was not changed until a year or two afterward, when it was re-baptised, and fell back to its first love (of a name) "Portage." It remained here until about six weeks ago, when it was carried back to Sonman, leaving its name behind it. This *master stroke* of removal was accomplished by the grossest misrepresentation, and the carrying it away was effected in about the manner—but as comparisons are said to be odious, and the one I was about to make might be considered more than usually so, I will stay my hand. When the Portagians saw the situation they at once gave the facts to the Department at Washington, and our office was promptly ordered to be restored.

POPULATION, BUSINESS, ETC.

Sonman.—This great town is made up by the summer residence of R. B. Westbrook (who invariably spends the winter months in New York,) and six small tenant houses, now occupied by wood-choppers, whose homes are elsewhere, some of them in adjoining counties. The Penna. R. R. Co. have recently built a small station and telegraph office here; and to show the truthfulness of the great author of "Portage vs. Sonman," in his statement that "there is more business done at and near Sonman in a day than at and near Portage in a month," it is only necessary to refer to the books of the two offices, which show that the receipts at Portage for the month of October was about *three times as* much as at Sonman for the same month. As to P. O. business at the respective places, the memorandum books show that from 150 to 200 letters have been sent in one mail from Portage, while it is a notorious fact that *three* letters was about a fair average while the office was at Sonman.

Portage.—This town, including the "old settlement of No. 2," which is adjoining, and really part and parcel of it, contains eighty-six dwelling houses, all occupied by families, most of whom own the property upon which they reside. Most of these families number from six to eight members. It is true there are two or three exceptional cases, which doubtless this *great writer* had in his mind's eye when he penned his great epistle—but, as Rugby Kiernan says, "what we haven't in the dance we have in the turn-round," and it is safe to say that each family has five members each, which would give us a permanent resident population of 430 vs. 35 at Sonman, supposing each of their houses to contain five persons. Besides, we have seven stores, three taverns, three shoemaker shops, butcher shop, Alderman's office, livery stable, two steam, and two water saw mills, blacksmith shop, shook shop, etc.—while our *brother* town of Sonman (or, as it is more generally called here, "Slab town," has but one grocery, "Nathan's coal yard"—10x16 feet—and one D.D. LL.D.

If R. B. W. wants the question settled by vote, why let him "come on with his rats, if he wants them killed"—we can vote all day on that question.

PORTAGE.

"HEAD OF FIVE" ANSWERED.

EDITOR FREEMAN—I read in your last issue an article headed "Hints to Teachers," and I humbly beg the privilege of giving it a slight review.

I am sure it is evident to all the teachers and pupils, the world over, that "Head of Five's" method of teaching is a humbug, and where he got it is more than any one can tell.

Reading is an important branch, and the very best method of imparting a knowledge of it is always welcome to the friends of education. There are always good and bad methods of doing anything, and as all are not acquainted with the best plan of imparting a knowledge of reading, where is it to be learned if not at a convention of teachers of the county?

As long as man is capable of improvement there will be good, better and best methods. We think "Head of Five" must be something of a bore when he talks about three-quarter inch augers, and blowing is evidently not out of his line when he would introduce nitro-glycerine into educational plans. We think he would find his vocation in a stone-quarry, and we advise him to leave books and pupils alone or he might hurt them.

That silly plan of teaching the A. B. C's with a rainbow rawhide won't "go down" either. It might do with a "school of whales" out near Baffin's Bay somewhere, but for the "small fry" of Cambria county it would be entirely "too thin."

There are more ways than one of teaching the alphabet, and the best should be adopted to the exclusion of blundering methods; and where can the best plan be found if not at a Teachers' Institute? Let "Head of Five" remember what Cadmus did by teaching the Greeks the alphabet. What started those grand triumphs of science and literature in that world-renowned nation? The answer is, Cadmus with his A. B. C's; and let "Head of Five" deny it if he can. So, the best method of acquiring a knowledge of the alphabet is not to be despised.

"Head of Five's" suggestions for "roll-call" are barbarous in the extreme. When I read his plan I imagined myself at the Five Points in New York on the fourth of July. He would "teach the young idea how to shoot" with a vengeance.

We presume that "H. of F." has studied the school systems of China, Japan, or the Fiji Islands. His allusion to Chinese crackers gives us an idea of the source of his plan. We presume it was suggested to "Head of Five" by a volcanic eruption in one of those countries. However, it is not practicable, we think, in the United States.

There is more done at roll-call than "H. of F." may be aware of—giving in head marks, etc., by the pupil answering for those who are absent, which might lead to a good deal of disorder, and other matters in which the methods of teachers are not the same. One good normal plan would be acceptable to many teachers. "Head of Five" shouldn't be too sure that there could be no improvement in the roll-call.

In conclusion, we would advise "Head of Five" to be ahead of five hundred and fifty-five, more or less, in rushing to the Teachers' Institute now in session at Johnstown. He might learn something there, if he is not too dumb to learn. A TEACHER.

HYMENEAL.

BEHM—WENTZ.—Married, in Carrolltown, on Sunday last, by Rev. Father Ambrose, Mr. GEO. BEHM, of this place, and Miss KATE WENTZ, of Carrolltown.

OBITUARY.

PARRISH.—Died, of consumption, at her residence in Gallitzin, on Saturday last, Mrs. MARY JANE PARRISH, wife of John Parrish, aged about 23 years.

Must it be that all that's lovely,
All that's dear must pass away?—
That our purest, sweetest treasures,
All shall silently decay?

Ah! how sad will be the spring time,
When the flowers bloom again;
Then we'll miss our gentle Jennie,
And almost feel that life is vain.

But, closed in death is that loving eye
That never more will come
To shed its brightness o'er our path,
Its beauty round our home.

LIZZIE.

EBENSBURG, Nov. 22, 1873.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Barr township, some time in July last, a red and white spotted STEER, supposed to be about two years old. No marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Nov. 28, 1873. PETER BELL.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Chest township, on or about the first day of June last, a DARK RED STEER, two years old last Spring. Said Steer has white hairs intermixed with the red on both flanks, but bears no private marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN LANTZY.
Chest Twp., Nov. 21, 1873.-3t.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are hereby notified to call and settle at the store of A. A. BARKER & SON and settle their accounts. After January 1st, 1874, my books will be left with proper officers for collection. Those who wish to save costs and trouble will pay attention to this notice. V. S. BARKER.

Protect Your Buildings.

Which may be done with less than quarter the usual expense by the use of

GLINE'S PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by the application of this Slate be made to last from 25 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated and made to look much better and last longer than new shingles without the slate, for one-third the cost of re-shingling.

The cost of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them, and the slate is fire-proof against sparks and live coals falling upon it, as may be easily tested by any one, and as appears from the fact that insurance companies make the same tariff that they do for slated roofs.

For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat and contracts by cold, and never cracks or scales. For Cemetery fences it is particularly adapted. The Slate or Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP. Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, or over four hundred of tin or iron. Price of the Slate ready for use is 80 cents per gallon, $16 per barrel, or $35 per barrel of about 40 gallons, freight from New York added. We furnish and apply the material for $2.50 per 100 square feet, freight added.

The Paint has a very heavy body, but is easily applied with a 4 or 6 inch coloring brush. On old and rotten shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them, and gives a new and substantial roof that will last for years. On curled or warped shingles it brings them to their place and keeps them there. It fills up the holes in tin or felting roofs and stops the leak; one coat is equal to ten of ordinary paint. The color of the Slate when first applied is of a dark purple; in about a month it changes to a light uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, slate. It is a slow dryer, but rain will not affect it in the least one hour after it is put on.

Samples sent to any part of the country by express, C. O. D. If ordered to be sent by freight the money must accompany the order.

Orders respectfully solicited. Address,
E. J. WIESTLING, Middletown, Pa., or
R. R. WIESTLING, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Agents for Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair, and Cambria counties.
ALF. HESLOP, of Johnstown, has the exclusive right for the sale of the above in Cambria county. nov28-2t

Stoves! Stoves!
AT GREATLY
Reduced Prices!
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL
STOVES
FROM THIS DATE AT
REDUCED RATES FOR CASH
AS FOLLOWS:

No. 9	*Ironsides,*	- - -	*$40.00*
" 8	"	- - -	*36,00*
" 7	"	- - -	*32.00*
" 9	*Improved National,*		*35,00*
" 8	"	"	*30.00*
" 9	*Speer's Anti-Dust,*	-	*44.00*
" 8	"	"	*40.00*
" 7	"	"	*36.00*
" 9	*Duquesne*	"	*35.00*
" 8	"	"	*30.00*

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,
WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED OF
AT COST FOR CASH!
GEO. HUNTLEY,
Ebensburg, Nov. 21, 1873.-tf.

VALUABLE
Coal and Timber
PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE!
SITUATE AT CRESSON STATION, PA. R. R.,
—CONTAINING—
2,000 Acres,
more or less, underlaid with the
Best Quality of MOUNTAIN COAL.
A portion of the land well timbered with
HEMLOCK, OAK, CHESTNUT, &c,

☞ The attention of persons wishing to engage in the mining of Coal and manufacture of Coke is particularly invited to this sale, as the Lands offered surpass, either for speculation or safe investment, any property to be found in Western Pennsylvania.

For further information as to the property and for price, terms, etc., call on or address
JNO. E. SCANLAN,
Executor of M. M. ADAMS, dec'd,
Ebensburg, Aug. 22, 1873.-tf.

Loretto Property
FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND situate in Loretto borough, Cambria county, Pa., known on the plan of said borough as Lot No. 78—fronting 5? feet on St. Mary's street and extending back 160 feet to St. Joseph street—having thereon erected a good
TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
WITH BACK KITCHEN BUILDING ATTACHED,
Frame Stable, and other Outbuildings.
The House contains seven rooms, besides the kitchen, and has a commodious cellar under it—all in the best order. Cheap at $1,000—one-third in cash; balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Good title. Apply to the owner, JOSEPH GUTWALD, or to
GEO. W. OATMAN, Real Estate Agent,
June 20, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg, Pa.

A CARD.
EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS.
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.
T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1873.-tf.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.
Sept.20.-tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
—OF—
TIERNEY & NULL,
Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-'71.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER.............WM. P. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

A HORRIBLE FIX.

FORTY-ONE HOURS IN A WELL FIFTY FEET DEEP—RESCUED BY CHANCE IN AN EXHAUSTED CONDITION.

A man named Hughes, who keeps a hog ranche near the Golden Gate Park, met, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, with an accident the other day which nearly resulted in his death. His house is situated a considerable distance from the road, and he lives alone, being a gay bachelor. Last Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, Mr. Hughes had occasion to go to his well, which is a few paces from the house. While fixing the rope he fell into the well, and brought up at the bottom, a depth of about forty-one feet, much shaken, but not materially injured. His utter helplessnes completely overwhelmed him, but at the top of his voice he began to shout, hoping that some one in the park would hear his cry. Monday evening passed, and his cry for help was unanswered.—Tuesday and Tuesday evening passed, and still no response to his frantic appeals for aid. His feelings, while down in that well, with the cold water up to his waist, can be better imagined than described.

THE RESCUE.

On Tuesday morning G. A. Friermuth went to Hughes' house for the purpose of delivering the *Call*. He heard the unfortunate man's shouts, but believing they came from the park, he paid no attention. He was surprised on Wednesday morning on going to deliver the paper by hearing the shouts again. The paper which he had left the day before was still lying on the stoop. This fact increased his astonishment, and, after listening attentively, curiosity drew him to the well, from which the cries arose distinctly on his ear. Mr. Friermuth was somewhat startled on learning what was the matter. After a few words had passed, Mr. Friermuth encouraged Hughes to hold out a few minutes longer, and jumping on his horse, rode at full speed to obtain assistance. In a short time he returned with two men, and Hughes was fished out from the well in a deplorable condition from exhaustion, with his face as pale as marble. After his "inner man" had been fed, he explained the circumstances to his rescuers, and stated that he thought some one had set a trap for him. He was under the impression that his foot had caught in a hook or something which had been placed near the mouth of the well. A dilligent search was made, but no evidence to confirm his suspicion of foul play was found. Hughes is a man of strong constitution, but it will probably take several days to quiet his nerves.

* * *

"JUST THREE BUCKS AHEAD."—H. C. Wilson, a lawyer at Troy, Vermont, is one of the men of that class which comprehends the value of the "Almighty Dollar," and seldom lets one slip from his grasp.—Now, there is a law in that State which allows a man in whose field a buck escapes during certain days in the year, to add said buck to his flock as his individual property. Among Wilson's neighbors is a boy named Alrich. Now, it appears that about a year ago this boy owned a buck, which on one occasion butted through Wilson's fence, and entered upon his freehold to inspect his flock. As this fact came to the knowledge of Wilson, his familiarity with the statute enabled him to see money in the escape, and he forthwith added to his inventory a gain of "one buck." The boy appeared and appealed with the full force of sorrow's eloquence for his property. But Wilson, taking down his statute, explained the law, and told the boy that if he wanted to grow up and be a rich man, he must be "trooly loil," submitting willingly to the laws and the Constitution of his country.

The boy retired to wait for better days, which did not appear till last week, when four of Wilson's fine bucks escaped into the boy's field. They were cared for, of course. As soon as Wilson heard of the escape he went over to relieve the boy of all further trouble. The boy was at home. Wilson presented his case, pointed to his mark on the backs of the bucks, "cussed" the division fence, which he would have repaired at once at his own expense, and offered the boy a dime to help drive the bucks home. "Mr. Wilson," said the boy, "I have been reflecting upon the excellent advice you were so kind as to give me last year, and have concluded to submit to the laws, obey the constitution, and try to get rich. I have adopted your game and beaten you three bucks!" After wheeling round three or four times in confusion, Mr. Wilson's eyes rested upon the gate, through which he passed, and the last the boy saw of him he was scratching his head and solemnly stepping toward home. Mr. Wilson's address is North Troy, Vt., where he can be applied to for further particulars.—Lyndon (Vt.) Union.

* * *

GAMBLING FOR A WIFE.—In the burlesque of Pocahontas, it may be remembered that Captain John Smith engaged in a little game of seven-up with the chieftain of the Tuscaroras for the white wonder of Pocahontas' hand. It is seldom in real life that the matrimonial noose is adjusted in the same way. It has been done, however, and in the following artistic manner:

In the town of Covington, Ky., three young bloods having agreed that they owed a sacrifice to their country, resolved to play the captivating game of seven-up under a solemn pledge that the loser should join the order of benedicts at the end of six months. From the start luck set in against the most incorrigible bachelor of the three—a man against whom glances had been cast but in vain, and managing mammas had angled until they had given him up in disgust. High, low, jack and the game avoided him as society does a convict; and as the last opponent went down he exclaimed with a half groan, "Just my luck, by the eternal!"

Being a man of honor, there is no course open for him but to repent of his ways and enter the holy bonds. Sympathy has been proffered him, numerous parties have been suggested, but a certain savage look about his eyes renders jesting uncomfortable.—His choice up to latest advices is not yet made. The chances are, as the time draws near, he will put a half dozen of names in a hat and cut for it. The 1st of May is set for the wedding, and if it is not the mournful duty of the press to indite his obituary he will then and there have exchanged his latch-key for a pair of slippers.

* * *

REMEDY FOR A DOG BITE.—In the case of a bite of a dog whether the teeth penetrated the flesh or not, use the same precautions. Wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with the lips, and then cauterize it deeply with the caustic most readily obtained. The time in which the effects of the bite of a mad dog would be seen, varies from two to three days to as mahy years; but if no effects are felt after two or three months, as a general thing, the patient may consider himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom productive of much harm, as even if the dog is mad the clothing absorbs the virus before the teeth reach the flesh. Most of all the fatal cases are where the person was bitten on the same naked spot. If one is situated where he can take a Turkish bath soon after being bitten, do so by all means. The perspiration will help to carry off the poison that may lurk in the system.—*Herald of Health.*

A
PERFECTLY MAMMOTH
PROCEEDING.

WE HAVE HESITATED ABOUT BREAKING THE MARKET,

BUT THERE IS NO HELP FOR IT!

WE HAVE OVER

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

--IN--

Men's and Boys' Clothing

And Goods for Men's Wear,

BUT WE CANNOT AFFORD TO CARRY THEM!

GOOD TIMES ARE COMING!

But We cannot sell Winter Clothing in Summer Time any more than People can wear Summer Clothing in Winter Time.

WANAMAKER

& BROWN

THEREFORE ORGANIZE AT OAK HALL AN IMMENSE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.

We have actually more than a

$1,000,000 WORTH

--OF--

GENT'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

And now Throw it on the Market to be Sold Immediately, at

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

WE MADE UP THE BEST GOODS IN THE BEST MANNER, EXPECTING TO SELL AT A PROFIT, BUT WE CANNOT STAND FOR PROFITS NOW.

A PLAIN STATEMENT FROM

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

☞ We know that the flurry in the money market is only temporary. The harvests throughout the country have been large, and business has been conducted, as a general thing, on sound principles; it is only speculation that has brought about this state of affairs, which must soon subside, but now is the season to sell our Goods.

Books, Machines, Furniture, &c., can be sold all the year round, but our Goods are made for special seasons, and so, without halting,

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Adopt a War Measure, and put into immediate operation

☞ A SWEEPING SALE ☜

THAT SHALL CLEAR OUR COUNTERS.

THIS IS GOOD NEWS TO THE MILLIONS OF CITY AND COUNTRY.

They will Gain the Profit from Our Necessity, but they have generously patronized us in good times, and we are willing to give up profits now. We say without exaggeration that this is the best opportunity for buyers ever offered in America, beginning

SATURDAY, November 1,

And continuing rapidly without interruption until further notice

We will sell for READY MONEY

THE FOLLOWING:

FOR GENTLEMEN,	4716 BLUE AND BLACK DRESS COATS,	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN,	1710 DOUBLE-BREASTED STREET COATS,	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN,	5123 CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GEMTLEMEN,	5682 BEAVER AND KERSEY OVERCOATS,	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN,	3876 PAIRS OF BLACK PANTS,	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN,	7214 PAIRS OF CASSIMERE PANTS,	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN,	2500 BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH VESTS,	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN,	7590 CASSIMERE VESTS,	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR LARGE BOYS,	1114 CHESTERFIELD COATS,	FOR LARGE BOYS.
FOR LARGE BOYS,	1700 BEAVER AND CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS,	FOR LARGE BOYS.
FOR LARGE BOYS,	2313 FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,	FOR LARGE BOYS.
FOR LARGE BOYS,	2683 FANCY CASSIMERE VESTS,	FOR LARGE BOYS.
FOR SMALL BOYS,	3313 BLUE AND TRICOT AND CASSIMERE JACKETS,	FOR SMALL BOYS.
FOR SMALL BOYS,	4690 PANTS TO MATCH,	FOR SMALL BOYS.
FOR CHILDREN,	2317 HARVARD SUITS,	FOR CHILDREN.
FOR CHILDREN,	1316 PRINCE ALBERT SUITS,	FOR CHILDREN.
FOR CHILDREN,	1131 GARIBALDI SUITS,	FOR CHILDREN.

Making Altogether by Far the Largest Stock to be found in any Retail Clothing House in the World. We are content to lose money rather than carry stock until next season. Imperative necessity is laid upon us, and we must make the best of it.

The Store will be open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday night until 10 o'clock. Every article sold guaranteed as represented.

Parties coming together from country towns within forty miles of the city, purchasing at OAK HALL, will receive, besides the great bargains, the price of a railroad ticket to return home.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than evrr offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail.

LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates.

A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.

June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE NEW

EAGLE CLOTHING STORE

OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,

(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased,)

231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria generally, that they have just opened at the above named place a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and lighter colors, and a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and prices, besides a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c.—all which will positively be be sold at **15 per cent. less** than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also make to order from the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you visit our town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. OVERCOATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.

Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. **M. H. NATHANSON & CO.**

Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice

---

JOHN BENTON..JOHN S. TITTLE.

BENTON & TITTLE,

(Successors to BENTON & WAYNE,)

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WASH MACHINES AND WRINGERS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wagon Hubs, Spokes and Felloes,

HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES, &c.,

Nos. 208 and 210 Main Street Johnstown, Pa.

[Sept. 5.-4m.] ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

UTICA

STEAM ENGINE

CO.

(FORMERLY WOOD & MANN.)

STATIONARY & PORTABLE

Steam Engines.

The Best & Most Complete Assortment in the Market.

These Engines have always maintained the very highest standard of excellence. We make the manufacture of Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills a specialty. We have the largest and most complete works of the kind in the country, with machinery specially adapted to the work.

We keep constantly in process large numbers of Engines, which we furnish at the very lowest prices and on the shortest notice. We build Engines specially adapted to Mines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Tanneries, Cotton Gins, Threshers and all classes of manufacturing.

We are now building the celebrated Lane Circular Saw Mill, the best and most complete saw mill ever invented.

We make the manufacture of Saw Mill outfits a special feature of our business, and can furnish complete on the shortest notice.

Our aim in all cases is to furnish the best machinery in the market, and work absolutely unequaled for beauty of design, economy and strength.

Send for Circular and Price List.

UTICA STEAM ENGINE CO.

UTICA, N. Y.

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence on Crawford st., West Ward, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, third door from High street. [aug.21.]

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

LECTURE

To Young Men.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, of two postage stamps.

Also, DR. CULVERWELL'S "Marriage Guide." Price 50 cents.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

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OLENA!

The best Oil in the world for machinery.

It will not chill.

It will not gum.

It is equal to the best Lard Oil.

If you have any kind of Machinery, ask for OLENA; and if you cannot buy it at home, send for a circular and price list to

PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP,

OIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

No. 360 Penn Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARMER BENT'S PLEDGE

Some years ago the good people of
town of L——, Mass., assembled for
purpose of forming a temperance
After the usual preliminaries, the
was submitted to the audience for
ture. At that Deacon Smith arose
addressed them thus:
"My friends, I should have no
tions to signing your pledge but for
thing. I have been accustomed to
my plum pudding at Christmas.
you all know that plum pudding is
for nothing without good sauce; and
is insipid without a little good brandy
it. Now, if you can fix your pledge
that I can have my brandy sauce and
pudding at Christmas, I will sign it
great pleasure."
After a little arguing pro and con
clause was added allowing Deacon S
brandy sauce at Christmas, but at
other time, and Deacon S. signed
pledge.
Soon after farmer Jones arose and
"My friends, I have no objection
signing your pledge if you allow me
thing. I always want liquor in the
field to counteract the effects of
cold water, as is usually drank
time. If you can fix it so that I
my liquor in the harvest field I
your pledge."
Again, after considerable arguing
was a clause added allowing farmer
his liquor in the harvest field, but
other time.
After farmer Jones had taken his
his neighbor, farmer Bent, arose.
"My friends," said he, "I will sign
pledge if you will add one thing to it
is, fix it so I can have my liquor at
wa-hing. I think it very necessary
men to have some good strong
drink when coming out of the water
washing sheep to prevent the bad
that arise from standing in it so long
After a good deal of talk, a
added allowing farmer Bent his
sheep-washing, but at no other
When all had signed the pledge
ing was adjourned for one week
The next morning one of his
neighbors was passing his house
old gentleman stepped out just
onsly drunk.
"Why, Uncle John, how's this
the neighbor, a good deal surprised
thought you signed the pledge last
"So I did," replied Uncle John
(hic) I was washing sheep."
He led the way to the barn, the
bor following. On arriving there
standing in the middle of the barn
big wash-tub about half full of water
the old ram tied to it, wet as he
and shivering with cold. Close by
two-gallon jug. Uncle John, pointing
the ram with an air of triumph, said
"I (hic) washed that (hic) sheep
times this morning."—*N. Y. Observer*

* * *

THE WEATHER.—I shall not say
thing here about the importance of
subject.
We all know how unbearable
would be without it; how tame and
monplace would become heaven and
in its absence.
I merely wish to call the attention
reader to the care that has been
selecting the weather for this book
ing warned last season, I put in
rain, which will be found to arrive
the nick of time.
I have dealt lightly in thunder
I find they are not popular—and
such an antipathy to lightning-
that I lose no opportunity to injure
I have been rather liberal with
for the sake of the young and
bles, and have put in some extra
hail, for the encouragement of
inhabitant, and a little frost, to
amateure in tobacco and other
cabbage.
But accuracy is the strong point
volume. When it says, "look
rain," then is the time for you to
yourself" for the house. And
says "Frost," any delay in getting
wife's father's coat over the tomato
dahlies will prove eminently dis
those articles. Yet I have aimed
curate, looking more to the
fort and general information of my
than to the plaudits of a wicked
and gold, which perishes in a
told.
I have not lost sight of the fact
have a formidable and unscrupulous
sition at Washington. But trusting
honest purpose, a discriminating
and eight years of promiscuous
the editor of a country newspaper
press steadily on, and hurt that
ton chap.—*From the Danbury*
Almanac for 1874.

* * *

A BOY'S "THINKING."—The
proaches when the boy of the
his mind to meditation. As the
eight p. m. strikes, the softy
from the table where he has been
in digging the putty from a nail
unostentatiously deposits himself
the stove to *think*. We are
emphasize this word, because
impression on the part of his
his eldest sister who has the honor
ing him to bed nights, that he
sleep. They go so far as to openly
this belief, but he stoutly denies
mediately proceeds to demonstrate
gross injustice of the insinuation
ming some familiar piece.
the humming ceases; there is a
movement at the table, and the
sumed again, and continued for
utes, when it gradually dies away
silent back of the stove. When
comes to again, he is being lifted
by his waistband, and cuffed
to indicate that it is after ten
makes a desperate attempt to
he left off on the tune, but
fails, and five minutes later
up stairs, with an interested
sister in his rear, and firmly
maintaining that he was not
only thinking.

* * *

A MASSACHUSETTS editor lost
subscriber by death the other
called forth the following editorial
to the memory of the deceased
seems to lurk behind every rail
hay-stack in this vicinity, and
for our prominent and choicest
To-day we see it, to-morrow
Ah, who can tell what a week will
forth in such a country as this!
again turned a flip-flap and
flat-footed in our midst, and snatched
among us one of the best
subscribers we ever had. He
the love, confidence and esteem of
knew him, and some who did
save a slight poker debt to Mr.
did not owe a cent in the world."

* * *

THE following is related of an
of Portland, Maine: The old lady
grandson, over a year ago, that
saved a considerable sum of
that if he ever got into a tight place
business she would lend it to him
ing the recent panic he found him
bad situation from the want of
and concluded to visit his grandm
borrow her money. So he called
old lady and stated his wish.
rity she went to her trunk, and
out an old stocking, proceeded to
$1,000 in old State bank bills
were long past redemption, and